According to trustworthy though not yet



THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1883.

Amusements To-Day. Bijou Opera Vouse-Pop Silv P. R. Casino-Princes of Trebisods. SP. R. Cosmopolities Theatre-The Merry Wat. 1 P. R. Globe Dime Managem. 20 Bayes. Globe Dime Maxeum-29 Bowers. Grand Opera House-Tourists - F. M.

Madison Newtor Desire - Cont. N. M. Madison Newton Barbert - Riverson Honorymone, 836 P. M. Rible's Garden - Herrmann. S.P. M. Ban Francisco Opera Hause - Hunch of Keys. S.P. M. Repenser's Palmer Hunch of Mill. Variety. 2 and S.P. M. Star Theater—The Coll-million. 2 and S.P. M. Tony Pastor's 24th St. I benter—Vin. S.P. M. Wallack's Theatre—Roots are of a Poor Young Han. Windows Theatre—Roots 16. * P. R.

The Bridge Tragedy.

It is an ill omen for the new Brooklyn Bridge that within six days of the time when it was opened amid public jubilations by President ARTHUR, and upon the great national holiday when the graves of the soldiers of the Union were decorated with flowers and just after the people of the two cities had enjoyed the martial march of the veterans with their tattered flags through the streets, we should have to record such a shocking thing, with such harrowing fea tures, as the bridge disaster of yesterday

We had hoped, upon the completion of this great public work, that it would long be free from the stains of blood; but here already are the human sacrifices-women, men, and children. To-day our reporters give accounts of scenes, in which some of them played their parts, that are too melancholy for pretentious description. For long years to come will haunt the the memories of yesterday minds of those who cross this bridge, and the catastrophe will always form a part of Ita history.

We shall here utter no wayward word about yesterday's tragedy. But we presume the managers of the bridge are now aware that they did not take proper precautions for the safety of passengers over it. In the newspapers, and from their own observation of the movements of the crowds upon the narrow pathway, they have had ample warning of the dangers. There have been during the past few days many jams near the spot now made memorable; there were three or four of them last Friday, and as many more on Sunday; and a very slight amount of intelligent watchfulness ought to have shown the Superintendent the necessity of at once taking means to avert their perils. It is easy now to say that the loss of life might have been prevented had there been no stairs, or had there been exits from the pathway to the roadways, or had the pathway been wider than it is; and it is also easy to say, in view of the tragedy, that the stairs must be taken away, the pathway widened, and lines of passage run from the pathway to the roadways. But why were not these things suggested by the experiences of the first two days? It is like se easy to say now that lives might have en saved vesterday if, upon the first ication of a crush at the New York end, the people from Brooklyn had turned into the roadway at the Brooklyn entrance; but no one a the Brooklyn end was made aware of the crush until long after it had come, and the managers there continued to admit people until a third of the bridge at the New York end was clogged. It is a melancholy

business throughout. We may here give a brief explanatory sketch just sent to us in these words: "Imagine a lane or a passageway more than a mile long and fifteen feet six inches wide, narrowing twice to thirteen feet, and containing two flights of stairs eight feet high and fourteen feet wide, and into this lane out four thousand persons, three thousand going in one direction and one thousand in the other, and you have the bridge pathway as it was yesterday afternoon. unusual circumstance that attractes the people's attention must cause the lane to become clogged, and once clogged there was no means of escape to other parts of the bridge. Yesterday's tragedy was at the stairway on the New York side."

All practicable means of securing the high est degree of safety for passengers over the bridge must be adopted at once. If neces sary, let travel and traffic there be suspended until the proper changes are made. Last Thursday, it was the bridge of tes

tivity; yesterday, it was the bridge of death; henceforth it must be the bridge of safeguards for life.

Abolish the Internal Revenue Taxes

When the conference committee finally reported the Tariff bill to the House of Representatives it was said by the chairman of the managers "that about \$35,000,000 reduction will result from the changes made in the internal revenue laws." On that occasion Mr. FLOWER asked, "How many officeholders do you dispense with?" Mr. KELLEY replied, "The gentleman's question is not relevant to the question put to me by the gentleman from Kentucky.'

That was the only satisfaction the minority could get from a domineering majority. The Republicans claimed the merit of reducing the internal taxes by more than a fourth of the aggregate revenue, and yet they made no reduction in the official machinery of the bureau, which has been largely used as a political agency.

This same House had previously agreed to a reduction of forty collectors as being unnecessary for practical service; but when th economy could have been made effective the leaders took good care not to carry out their own professed policy. Under the law the President has the power to consolidate collection districts, and thus to diminish the

number of these costly offices. The Deputy Commissioner opposes a duction of more than thirty collectors. Like other bureau officials, he believes in the largest number to do the least work. If the revenue was reduced one-half, or more, the incumbents would still contend that the present full force ought to be kept up to the maximum. The expense of maintenance never enters their minds so long as they have

an overflowing Treasury to draw upon.

It cost \$5,107,481 to run this bureau last year, and Mr. RAUM modestly asked for an increase of \$106,700, chiefly for his own office, in the face of his recommendation of a reduction of nineteen millions in the taxes. And he got what he wanted in subordinates. , Four thousand persons are employed in and under this bureau. There are one hundred and twenty-six collectors, with salarles ranging from \$4,500 to \$2,125 a year each. The deputy collectors number nine hundred and seventy-six, with salaries beginning at \$4,000 and running down to \$100. These collectors and deputies have one hundred and ninety-nine clerks, janitors and porters, who receive graded salaries from \$1,700 to \$100 a year. There are 867 gaugers, whose fees are not to exceed \$5 a day; 1,000 storekeepers and gaugers, who cannot exceed \$4 a day: 552 storekeepers, who cannot exceed \$4 a day.

leries of a capacity not exceeding twenty bushels receive \$3 a day.

The Commissioner's office in Washington has a clerical force all told of nearly 250 persons, costing \$300,000 a year in round numbers. Mr. Evans will, therefore, command a standing army of four thousand regular partisan troops, well drilled, well fed, and well paid. They are all for the Administration, because the Administration is for them.

The whole internal revenue system is mos obnoxious. There is no good reason for keeping it in existence. The Treasury does not need the revenue thus collected. Mr. RAUM boasted in his last report, that the enormous sum of \$749,834,071 had been gathered in from these taxes in six years.

The next House of Representatives will be expected to remove this evil, and to return to the simple policy of collecting no more money than is necessary to meet all public obligations, and to carry on the Government with proper economy. Prodigality must be stopped in the public service.

The Pope to Convoke a Plenary Council in the United States.

There is reason to believe that an event of great importance to American Catholics is impending. It is, we learn, the intention of the Vatican to convoke, at a day not distant, a plenary Council for the United States. The great ecclesiastical assembly will probably be held in the city of New York, although the place of meeting has not been irrevocably fixed. The scope and purpose of the Council will not, of course, be definitely settled until the views of the American hierarchy have been elicited; and to that end several influential members of the episcopate will, it is said, be speedly invited to Rome. It is expected, however, that whereas Archbishop SPAULDING officiated as apostolic delegate at the Council of Baltimore in 1866, LEO XIII. will be represented on the coming occasion by a Roman canonist of extensive erudition and experience, selected from among the most distinguished prelates of the Curia. Attended, as he will be doubtless, by divines of unquestioned competence and ripe learning, the Papal delegate should be able to enlighten and invigorate the labors of the Council, so as to permanently allay the troubles growing out of infractions of Church discipline and of canonical morality.

Those who have not closely observed the proceedings of the Catholic episcopate and priesthood in the United States during the ast seventeen years may fail to see the need of summoning a new plenary Council at this time. The acts and decrees of the Counci which met at Baltimore in 1866 were approved by the Propaganda in a decree dated Jan. 4, 1868, and those persons who are merely conversant with the text of the injunctions and admonitions then formulated might not unreasonably suppose them adequate for the guidance and discipline of American Catholies. Unluckily, not a few of the warnings and prohibitions uttered at Baltimore have been unheeded, and the authority of that Council needs to be powerfully and promptly reënforced, if the most essential and salutary portion of its teachings is to be saved from becoming a dead letter, and if grave occasions of reproach and scandal are to be averted. How completely the Baltimore Council has miscarried in the attempt to correct certain reprehensible practices of the Catholic clergy in the United States may be made evident by comparing some of its peremptory mandates with the subsequent behavior of Roman ecclesiastics in more than

one American diocese. The Baltimore Council, for example, directed that no priest should be made a pastor until he had served five years in a mission, and unless he had passed successfully an examination conducted by two ecclesias tics specially designated for the purpose and by the Bishop. It is well known that in many parts of the United States this regulation, although of obvious utility, is totally disregarded. The same Council ordered clergymen to always wear the cassock when in church or at home a shorter coat being permitted to them only when going out of loors or travelling. No Catholic layman needs to be told how often the injunction just mentioned is disobeyed, and we may add that Catholic priests in America are sometimes equally oblivious of the rule which forbids them to go to theatres or spectacles, or to be present at balls, public or private. more important regulation of the Baltimore Council is incessantly violated. We refer to the decree forbidding priests to groan over insufficient collections in the course of a sermon, or to avail themselves of the occasion when a sermon is delivered, or of any other pretext, to ease the congregation about their salaries. or about the church debts, for the growth of which the clergy are themselves primarily responsible. Complaints it seems have reached Rome from many parishes to the effect that the dunning of congregations by

pastors, far from being suppressed by the Baltimore Council, has become a flagrant nuisance. Again, who that is familiar with the usages of certain Catholic churches in our Eastern States, would suppose that the prelates assembled at Baltimore had vehe mently denounced the practice of collecting money at church doors, and had decreed that such a scandalous obstruction of the house of GoD should cease forthwith and forever Another decree of the Baltimore Council de clared that nothing could justify the custom of giving church plenies and excursionsand of course church fairs at which raffling is practised would fall in the same category and ordered the Bishops to forthwith provide remedies for such evils. We need not say that church pienics, excursions, and fairs

are as rife now as they ever were. But perhaps the most impressive proof of the failure of the Baltimore Council to redress the shortcomings of the Catholic Church in this country is supplied by contrasting the deplorable bankruptcy of Archbishop Pun CELL of Cincinnati with the solemn prohibition of the course pursued by him and many other members of the Roman hierarchy. W find among the decrees of the Baltimore Council (Title III., chapter 6): "We reprove and condemn (damnamus) the custom of leaving money on deposit with the priests upon the understanding that it shall be re turned with interest at a fixed date." The action of Archbishop PURCELL in disobeving for many years the injunction quoted, and the shameful scandal which ensued, are known to have given great offence at the Vatican and it is said that many complaints of simi lar derelictions, though happily less ruinous to the victims of over confidence, have been

forwarded to Rome. The truth is that even if the Roman Church in the United States were content to remain stationary in matters of good morals and sound discipline, it would be indispensable to supplement the discredited and ofter wholly inoperative decrees issued at Balti more, seventeen years ago, by the authority of a new plenary Council. By those who have in charge the welfare and the reputation of the Catholic Church in this country the convocation of such an imposing and in fluential assembly may justly be regarded as opportune and urgent. No doubt som time will be consumed in preliminary con sultation with American Bishops, and in ar-Storekeepers and gaugers assigned to distil- | ranging the programme to be carried out. | nexing it.

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But the energy and tenacity of the present Pope are guarantees that the execution of project will not be long delayed, and LEO XIII. in all likelihood will live to witness and approve the useful work to be performed by the great American Council.

Political Management. It was the original purpose of the Republicans in the last Congress not to pass any sort of a tariff law. They meant to treat the question in such a way as to throw upon the Democrats the responsibility of defeating the revision of the tariff, and then make this

the main issue in the Presidential election. This nicely contrived plan was defeated by the passage of the present law. The folled Republicans are now trying to get the Democrats into a quarrel on the subject. They want them to reopen the discussion of the question in the next Congress, and leave everything pertaining to it unsettled at the close of the long session. Thus they hope to attain their original purpose of making the tariff an issue in the Presidential campaign. Will the Democrats fall into this trap? We think not. They seem generally to agree that the present tariff should be fairly tested before attempting to revise it.

The dreadful accident on the bridge yesterday showed with startling clearness how dangerous human beings may become to one an other. A crowd of men and women, many car rying and leading little children, all dressed in their best, bent on pleasure, viewing life in its gnyest and most pleasing aspects, and wishing no harm to anybody, suddenly trample and crush one another to death in a panic of fear and frenzy. A little presence of mind in that crowd might have saved all this loss of life. But that which can he of most service to them, and upon which their lives and those of their fellow beings may depend—cool self-possession—is the very thing which most persons immediately part with unfor such circumstances. Such a dispate teaches the supreme value of self-control,

Forty-six years after the hanging of DE LORIMIER, his aged widow is receiving a fund of over a thousand dollars, which some of the French Canadians have just raised for her sun port. The insurrection of 1837 and 1838, for participating in which DE LORIMIER was executed, was a struggle against oligarchy and against irresponsible administration. PAPI-NEAU in Lower Canada and Mackenzie in Upper Canada were among its leaders, and the outcome was at last a gain for constitutional gov ernment. Many who took part in the rebellion found shelter in the United States.

Is there any reason why Alonzo B. Con-NELL shouldn't try to get himself made Senator? This is a free country, and Mr. Connect. looks more like George Washington than any

The English Government has been put on unusually good terms with the Vatican by the Pope's circular against the PARNELL fund. We find that this circular is warmly praised by the London press, which, at the same time, takes great pains to warn the Catholics of Ireland of the danger of disregarding the authority of the head of the Church. We have never before known the London press to be nearly so unanimous in upholding any act of the Pope, or so anxious to induce his children to heed it.

Baltimore is amusing itself with the wellworn spectacle of a six days' walking match and the regular rounders, such as HUGHES. HART, PANCHOT, and NOREMAC are out in force and contributing the main interest to the match. There were thirteen starters, but this number proved ominous, for before the end of the second day nine of them had dropped out. Podestrianism has certainly become a regular profession, and to its devotees a most fascinating one. It is strange to observe that a man who has timped in agony through a six days' match, with the loss of his entrance fee and a month's time and money expended on training. is very soon eager to try the experiment again.

Vienna does not intend to be behind her sister cities in providing exhibitions this year. Several of them have two shows, but Austrian capital offers four. These include the electrial exposition, the exhibition of bronzes, the exhibition of art reproductions or the graphic arts, and a historical celebration of the defeat of the Turks by King John III., or Someski, before the gates of Vienna. This famous event occurred in 1683, the decisive battle being fought on the 12th of September: and the bi-centenary of a victory which relieved all Christendom, as well as Austria, from the terrors inspired by the invasion of Kora Mus-TAPHA, is well worthy of commemoration.

dofan. While he says that the followers of El Mahdi are submitting, he admits that the Prophot is still aggressive, and he complains of a lack of subordination among his Egyptian troops. It is plain that much remains to be done before the Prophet is conquered. His claims are so great that the moment his victories produce the impression that he is the looked-for preserver of Islam the wildest religious enthusiasm prevails. Hence his sucesses have been more than more military tri-

The poor Indian is about to suffer anothe wrong. The Commissioner of Indian Affaire has sent a circular to some of the Indian agents directing them not to supply tobacc and a few other luxuries to the Indians in their agencies, except as wages for work done. The purpose of the now rule is said to be to keep the Indians on their reservations; but if any-thing could make the Indian stay at home and keep quiet, it is the reflective and tranquil weed of which he is now to be deprived. Besides even if his disposition is good, and he has no desire to sally out after scalps, how can he get along without a pipe of peace to smoke with his aggressive neighbors? It would be much cheaper and wiser for the Government to take away the Indian's plug hat than his tobacco. But the unfortunate redskins to whom the circular applies have no treaties with the Government. The new restriction will probably make them come into closer relations with the big father at Washington. Then they will get genuine Havanas and all the other luxuries. Of course the idea of an Indian working for his obacco is absurd.

The recent announcement in the House Commons that the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia approved the annexation of New Guinea to Queensland is now followed by a report that the Colonial Secretary declines to sanction the scheme although he is willing to allow the establishment of English stations on the New Guinea coast The project of annexation matured very fast after hints that Germany might be looking in that direction. The island of Papua or New Guines, is one of the great islands of the globe comprising, as it does, a quarter of a million oughly explored of habitable islands. But that it contains excellent timber, and an abundance of it, together with many of the vegetable products of equatorial lands, is well known. The efforts reach the interior have thus far been few, but some of its lofty mountain ranges and peaks are easily visible from the coast. Discovered by the Portuguese, 372 years ago, the island was visited a century later by the Dutch, who also, about half a century ago, built a fort on the coast, and set up a claim of ownership But the hot, damp, and malarious climate has hitherto provented any serious attempt a colonizing the island, although an English mission station has been founded on the coast civilization, and those of the interior, at least are reputed to be cannibals. Perhaps the main anxiety of Australia in regard to New Guines to prevent any other nation from an-

MID-WEEK ECHOES.

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widely spread information, the city of Paris is in a serious financial embarrassment. The great building schemes of Haussmann, and the subsequent destruction of public buildings luring the siege and the Commune, have atracted an immense number of workingmen o the capital. The speculations of the Union Generale have still more increased the influx, so that at present the number of country workmen trying to make a living in Paris is nearly louble what it was when Haussmann began hi work. By withdrawing this labor from the country they impoverished it to that extent, lost their homes, and did no good either to Paris or to themselves. It is estimated that bout a quarter of a million of them live now in night lodgings, and never succeed in obtaining anything like permanent employment. Discontent among them grows tronger and stronger, and begins to alarm the lovernment as well as the Municipality. All sorts of propositions are being discussed, with a view of taking care of this floating and dangerous population. But nothing, of course, can be devised without a large expenditure of monoy, of which the city of Paris has one. Her debt has been constantly increased till it has become larger than that of any other city in the world. Out of the fifty odd millions of dollars comprising the yearly municipa revenue some twenty millions are absorbed by the interest and sinking fund of the city debt. Of the remaining thirty millions not a dollar car be spared for building purposes, and the only resource is, accordingly, in new loans. The revenue cannot be increased, for two-thirds of it comes from the octroi, or municipal custom any increase of this tax can only increase the cost of living of the very classes whose sufferings the Government is anxious to alleviate. M. Léon Say's frequent and gloomy predictions in regard to the financial future of both France and Paris may some day scome a sad reality, if things should go the way they are going now. The danger of the situation becomes apparent not only from the progress of socialistic fermentation, but also rom the steady increase of street robberies, in regard to which the French police seem to be powerless in the way of detection or prevention. In this respect, however, Paris is not worse off than London or New York. In the former city the cat-'o-nine-tails is again advocated as punishment for all robberies with violence. while in the latter, as the daily newspaper reports show the thieves have it all their own way. Many robberies, however, are never reported. Within a few days a gentleman living in Twenty-seventh street, a few doors from Broadway, while crossing the latter street about 9 o'clock in the evening on his way to the club,

vas accosted by an apparently sick man, who asked him for a dime for a night's lodging. ioticing that the beggar had his hand stratched toward his watch pocket, the man advised him to clear out, unless he wanted to be locked up. "Locked up be ——!" retorted the sickly looking, bent-up beggar, now growing up into a sturdy six-footer.

There is not a policeman within pistol-shot. I'll lay you out before you know it." With these words he ran toward Sixth avenue as fast as his legs could carry him. It was a Sunday night, there were but few people in the streets, and pursuit would have been utterly useless. The next day, about 10 o'clock in the evening, another gentleman was attacked on the corner of Thirty-third street and Fifth avenue by two men, knocked down, and relieved of his watch. Upon being told of the Broadway incident

he policeman whose beat is between Twentyourth and Twenty-ninth streets said: can I do, sir? My beat is five blocks long. With that electric light my shield and my buttons can be seen a block away, and these men watch us as cats watch mice, and ocate us all the time. When I am near Twenty-fourth street he operates near Twentystreet he operates near Twenty-ninth, and so on. The public think we neglect our duty. But we can't really do more than we do. You have to be prepared for such things when you

Some public man remarked recently in England that when the loaf is cheap the magistrate is idle. That may be so in regard to Great Britain and France, but in this country the price of bread has very little to do with highway robbery, not only because there is always plenty of bread, but because our thieves live on much more succulent food.

It is, however, very questionable whether th loaf is going to be cheap in Europe. The bad crop prospects of the Old World have improved of late; but no European country, with the exception of Russia, will be able to live upon its own grain resources. Spain is already starving and Italy has been for months past importing for her polenta all the yellow corn she could find in this country. If Great Britain and France do not buy our grain now, t is because its price is too high and their stock in store large enough to last till the next barvest. But in two months' time things might assume quite a different aspect, and nany a political and social question of the Old World might depend upon our agricultural re-

Up to the present moment our own prospects are by no means bright. The weather is inensely cold and wet everywhere. During ive days' journey through the lake region and he States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the writer met nothing but cold, pouring rain, long the Wabash road from Toledo to St. Louis ires were lit in the stoves at several stations et this region is called the Garden of the World, and the almanac records the 30th day of May The ground is thoroughly soaked where it is not turned into a swamp. Corn fields have to se replanted almost everywhere, and wheat is parely three inches high even in Southern Illiiols. The weather in St. Louis is no better than in the more northern regions. There was frost last week, and there has been pouring rain for ten days past, with the exception of last Sunday.

Yet the farmers do not seem to despair. They say that six weeks of fine weather will secure the success of the spring wheat crop, and that excellent crops of corn have occasionally been gathered from seed planted late in June. They all declare, however, that most of the winter wheat will be a total loss.

It is pleasant to see, however, that the female part of the population is everywhere quite happy. Hanging over the railings in front of heir houses as the train was passing on Satur day, they all had bunches of hair twisted with es of wire or paper hanging on their foreneads. These were evidently to be turned into sangs on Sunday. And, notwithstanding the pouring rain, those who took the train yesterlay to go to church or on visits, all had new connets of the color of crushed raspberries and crushed strawberries, which they seemed to

consider fashionable. Railroad circles are deeply concerned over the traffic meeting at Chicago. Some temporary patchwork is expected, but no perma ient good. Gould's great Southwestern engines, Mr. Hayes and Mr. Hoxie, are away, the ormer to consult with the Boss, the latter to

attend the meeting.

A long telegram printed by the Post-Despatel about a cock-crowing match between Alek Tayor and Larry Jerome for \$5,000 a side makes business men in St. Louis swear. They say New York must be played out if her stock brokers have nothing better to do, and her newspapers nothing better to print. They argue, also, that Larry has not got money enough to throw it away, while Alek likes it to well to do so. They seem to know the boys Nothing like fame.

An Inquiry Concerning John I., Sullivan. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Who told John L. Sullivan that he is the "champion puglist told John L. Sullivan that he is the "champion puglist of the world?" I see that he so advertises himself. The only prize fight he ever fought was with a man who was ruptured and had to wear a trus in the ring. He has also had several glove fights with men fifty to seventy. It we pounds lighter than himself. Yankee Sullivan. Morrissey, Hver, and other placky old-timers did not win the title of champion so easily nor make so much money boasting on it as the new "champion" does.

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THE WEALTH OF THE CUMBERLANDS.

The Merits of East Tennesses-Sts Mines POMONA, Tenn., May 25 .- The resources of sastern Tennessee are comparatively un-known. The average reader knows that it has mountains and mules, and that during our late war battles were fought on its soil but no more I half the possibilities of this State were runs thus: known, capitalists would quickly invest their

money where it will multiply itself rapidly.

Combining all the attractions of the Adiron lacks, Dakota, Kansas, and the new States Tennessee has many and valuable resources which those regions can never possess. In climate it is far superior, for during the cold season, when settlers in the Northwest are suffer ng for fuel, and trains are snowbound for days at a time, the inhabitants of this region sit by that they can have all the fuel that they wish at the bare cost of cutting and drawing. In other places but a few miles distant they burn coal dug from the immediate neighborhood, where it crops to the surface of the ground With a few frosty mornings the winter passes and is succeeded by a summer quite as com fortable, that enables the farmer to work in and sholtered by wide-spreading trees when he would rest. It is a strange fact that while Dakota is so severely cold in winter, it is just a extreme in its summer heat, which scorches the prairie into a crust and makes man and seast suffer alike. Texas is even worse, and,

like Kanasa, is troubled by maiaria fevers, that make life scarcely worth the living.

Not only in elimate but in water is the comparison favorable to this State. Instead of the brackish, alkaline water of Dakota, we here have hundreds of mountain springs feeding creeks and streams at short distances from each other, and supplying an abundance of water for live stock. In many places on these Cumberlands we find chalyboats springs that would make fine centres for health resorts.

Cumberlands we find chalyboats springs that would make fine centres for health resorts.

Points that are considered by centalist when he wishes to make a good investment. His question invariably is. How much money can I make?" and according to the increased per cent, is his interest in the subject enlarged. If it can be proved that money invested in the Cumberland Mountains and adjacent region will yield a hundred fold, like the grain of mustard seed, I cannot but think there will be a boom in this direction as great as has been seen during the last year for the Northwest. Since cattle raising has attracted the attention of the world, far and wide, and syndicates have been formed to buy large tracts of land for ranches, young men belonging to our best and large cities to make their fortunes by ruising cattle. There is no doubt that this is one of the greatest industries of the present, and must continue to increase as the demand for beef and the use of new antisoptics continue.

Tennessee is the country for cattle raising. On these heights, 2,100 feet above the level of the sea, is the paradise for herdsmen and cattle. Horses also can be casily and succeasfully raised, while mules are destined to have a corner in the market here for long years to come. During the months of late autumn and winter young extite can be bought for 39 per head, which, if well fed, will bring at the end of the year a return of ninety ranches however, who let all their stock run in the woods through the winter, and as a result have scrawny animals in the spring

iting for energy and capital to convert it o the best of lumber, the future of Tennes-

into the best of lumber, the future of Tennessee is assured.

There can be no picture truthfully drawn as
bright as this without a corresponding shadow.
With health, good water, pure air, mines, and
opportunity to amass wealth, there must be
some drawback. It is in this case a small one,
but, nevertheless, it is a fact not to be ignored.
It is ticks. They are here in large numbers,
and will stay until the woods are cleared away.
They are persistent in their attentions, and
annoving; but we have no mosquitoes to buzz
and bite, and no man can have the whole earth.
The fruit here is large and luscious—apples The fruit here is large and luscious—apples that have a size and flavor indescribable, and blackberries that grow wild, sweet, and large, Grapes ripen flavdy, and you need nover suffer for fruit on the Cumberlands. Bloodsood.

Military Men in Washington-A Letter from

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the saue of Tue Sex of yest-relay a communication is published from this city, dated the 24th inst., stating that ny misfortune is the result of having lost money at rards with the Quartermaster-General, Ingalis; the Com-missary-General, Macfeely, and the Paymaster-General tochester, of the army. Now, while I have thus far submitted quietly to the unjust and untruthful newspa-per representations so long as it was confined to myself exclusively, I cannot allow myself to be used for the urpose of defaming others; and therefore state mos mphatically that I have never engaged at a game o ards or chance with any of the gentlemen mentioned, and, furthermore, my acquaintance with Gen. Rochester s of recent date and very slight; nor have I any knowl edge that they or other army officers in this city engage in the practice of gambling.

I have been most unfortunate in the management of

my money affairs, but not from gambling or other die enutable cause, as is well known by my immediate friends. Yours respectfully,
A. P. Moznow, Colonel and A. D. C., U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

The Congregational Club's closing meeting nteresting yet held. Subject: "The Morni Drift of the Age." The drift in politics was handled by Judge Noah Davis of the Supreme Court, who spoke hopefully of the events and the influences, physical and moral, that have haped our politics since the war, with a glance at those of the chief Ruropean nations, particularly England, whose advance and present position in the lines of polit-ical freedom, justice, and greatness he warmly eulogized. t was exhilarating to hear one in the Judge's position o outspoken in favor of vital religion, temperance, edu-

The Sun's Candidates are Always Hogest Men From the Philadelphia Times.

THE SUN now has a new Presidential candilate in Congressman Holman of Indiana. eemed contemporary has a way of picking out notable nonest men. If Congressman Holman we there would be no stealing in public office.

Jobbery in the Norfolk Navy Yard.

A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday, and who is acquainted with the affairs of the Nor folk Navy Yard, says that the yard has been managed in ecent expenditure of nearly \$100,000 on the steam recent expenditure of nearly \$100,000 on the steamer Pinto was made for the purpose of helping Mahone's candidates. Contributions were levied and collected, and the public officers paid from the Federal Treasury were forced to do Mahone's boding. Appointments of clerks incohaire, and laborers paid from the model of the rules. After the money inside in open violation of the rules. After the money inside in open violation of the rules, and she was another to expende to the Pacific, and she was put out of commission to the spinon the proposed investigation into the affairs of the vard will not amount to anything because it is intended to cover only the first week in May, and the questionable transactions occurred before that time.

Fighting in Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, May 30,-There was fighting in the river a little above Guayaquii this morning between steamers of the contending parties. Little damage is reported. There has been ughting at Kalecomb, half a league off. Business houses have been closed by the advice of Veintenills.

WER MR. BUCHANAN DID NOT MARRY.

A Popular Story Shown to be Incorrect. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Galignani's Messenger of the 10th inst. there is a story concerning Mr. Buchanan, purporting to be told by "An American," and substantially the same as the story about which an inquiry has recently been made of me. In Galignani it

runs thus:

It is not generally known that only the rigid rules that govern arristocratic marringes in oreal Britain prevented Rr. Buchanan from laying aside his long-therished ceilines during the period of his Ministership. It became attached to a lady of very high rank, who had been for some years a widow, and the attach least we fully reciprocated. The remionstrances of the lady-relatives, however, prevented any marriage between the porties, and all that came of their warm regard for each other was a very deep, and sincere, and life-long friendship. Till the day of Mr. Buchanan's death they man-tained a constant correspondence. The indy survivolution for some years, and was always distinguished for married prediction for Americans. In one room in her stately Lundon manuscos she had gathered account in the stately Lundon them was always distinguished for the stately and in the stately Lundon them too she had gathered account in the stately Lundon them too she had a laterary and national contractives and survey as the sometimes of the lady are continued an account of the fact that the White House came near having at one time a titled English mistress.

I can only say that in all Mr. Buchanan's pri-

I can only say that in all Mr. Buchanan's private papers there is not the least trace of such an attachment as this writer describes, or of any relations with any English lady whatever templated matrimonial alliance prevented by remonstrances of the lady's relatives. I believe Mr. Buchanan never destroyed any letters or even short notes that he received while in England, and I am confident that I have all that he wrote. The number is very great, but I have examined them all; so that, in my opinion, the statement that the White titled English mistress has not the slightest oundation. The truth is that in his early life Mr. Buchanan suffered a disappointment in love that was so tragic, and the circumstances of which were so pathetic, that, with his peculiar temperament and character, marriage be came impossible to him thereafter, and I do not believe that at any subsequent period of his life he ever entertained a serious of his life he ever entertained a serious thought of it, although he always highly enjoyed the society of cultivated woman, and numbered many of all ages among his most intimate friends. I write this in order that the readers of the forthcoming life of Mr. Buchanan may not expect to find in it the smallest contamination of this story about an "English widow of very high rank," aithough they will find the cause which prevented him from ever "laying aside his long-cherished ceilbacy," I am sorry to destroy any little romance concerning a possible titled mistress of the White House, but I have the less scruple in doing so because the idea that such a possibility is a matter of any interest savors a little of the snobbish.

The lady referred to was, presumably, the

doing so because the lack that such a bossibility is a matter of any interest savors a little of the snobbish.

The lady referred to was, presumably, the Duchess of Somerset. She and Mr. Buchanan were very good friends, but there is no reason to believe that there ever was anything more tender than friendship between them. I do not believe a word of the statement that they corresponded "to the day of his death." or that he wrote to her or received a letter from her after his return home. I have all his letters, public and private, and there is not one to or from the Duchass of Somerset, although there are some from other English ladies. Mr. Buchanan remained in England for some time after his nicce, Miss Lane, returned home. Lady Somerset is frequently referred to in his letters to Miss Lane, as sending her kind messages, and so are a great many other ladies, from the Queen and the Princess Royal down through all ranks of society, as well as gentlemen. Miss Lanes beauty, grace, and good sense captivated many piety, as well as gentlemen. Miss L beauty, grace, and good sense captivated a bearts in England, and, after she had home, the Queen expressed her regrets, in a pretty direct way, that she had not been "de-tained" in England. But as to the supposed peculiar tembresse of her uncle for the titled widow. I believe it to be a myth. G. T. C. NEW YORK, May 26, 1883.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL IN ROME

Rome, May 13.-Monsignor Croke, the Archnishop of Cushel, left yesterday for Ireland. He was it Rome only a few days, stuying at the Irish College, where he occupied a very modest room on the second floor, near the apartment of Monsignor Kirley, the titular Rishor of Lita, and formerly the Rector of the College.

The presence in Rome of Architektop Croke has been variously commented on, both by the friends and foer f the cause of Ireland

for of the English and Scotch College, belongs, and also English minor frelates like Stoner, Snekpool, and others, were anxious to apread the story that the Pope had sent for Monagnor Croke in order to check him and stop that egitation which seems to turn toward him as own line, that he had to side with Cardinal McCabe and troce has tracera prominent part. We harring on who is so elever at using the Roman press for his own purposes, even endeavored to have his own opinions printed in some Vatican organ. He did not succeed. According to the report of the same party (Errington) with Cardinal Simeon; and Domenico Jacobini, the Secre tery of the Propaganda, and was questioned right and left, and compelled to apologize (no one says what for) it's conversation with the "Red Pope"-Cardinal

Simponi is styled so as Profect of the Propaganciawas written down carefully and communicated to the The friends of Archbishop Croke, on the contrary, assert that he had never been ordered to iteme, but came out of his own will, and that his reception at the Propaganda was of the best kind, as was also his reception at the Vatican. This is the gossip. Now let me state the facts. It is a fact that in the month of Auril Cardinal Stoeani wrote by order of the Pope, to the Archbishop r questing him in the most kind terms to come to Bene

as his Holiness wanted to receive personally from him ome information about Irish affairs. As soon as Monsignor Croke could make it convenient he left his diocese and came to Rome. His interview with Cardinal Simeoni, was of the most riendly description. Archbishop Jacobini, Secretary of the Propaganda, was present, and when Archbishop Troke left for home he expressed the greatest satisfac-ion, both with his visit and the way he had been wel

comed at the Piazza d'Spagna. He had to wait his turn

for the audience with the Pope, which took place on Friday last. Of course as neither the Pone nor the Architake vouid be rather difficult to give a full report of their conversation. But it is well understood here in Rom n Ireland had availed themselves of the new legisle ion, and how they were satisfied with it. He desired t ask also, whether the agitation would stop and when, and the prelate naturally replied that the agitation would never stop until Ireland had obtained full justice

that the subscription for the Parnell fund was going on well, and would bring a fair sum of money. His Hollness must have repeated again his, expression of sympathy for oppressed Ireland, already manifested in his first letter to Cardinal MacCabe, and expressed h o keep their flocks within the strict bounds of justice Moreover, the reception of Monsignor Croke at the Vati can must have been a very pleasant one, because Erring ton and his friends do not seem very much pleased with it. It is also asserted—I don't know on what foundation but with some insistence—that Croke told the Por that the Bishops of Ireland would have no objection to see an English representative at the Vatican, but they would strongly object to his dealing with Irish affairs According to this version, all the Irish Episcopate would never allow an English Ambassador residing at the Vatican to be also empowered as a representative of

Ireland. The Archbishop of Cashel disappeared as soon as pos gossip that are so easily set on foot in a city like Rome

A Relie of Robeson's Navy.

Nonwich, May 30. - Passengers riding up or down the Thames River Valley on the New London Northern Radicond can see across the atream above New London a long, black, tattered war vescal rotting at the wharf of the New London Navy Yard. It is the gun host Fiorida, a \$1,759,000 armament of the American may. It was built in 1847, and made a trial trip South. navy. It was built in 1837, and made a trial trip South. That voyage was its last. On its return North it was steered into a baven of indolence, the Brooklyn Navy Yard. After rotting at the wharf there for several years it was sailed to the New Lendon yard len years ago, where the process of decay was completed. The upper works are ruin, and though it is said that the half is still intact, yet no one would dare to go to see in the still intact, yet no one would dare to go to see in the still naview of the feet of the

Answers to Alleged Correspondents. From Life.

Freddie G. 1-No. it is spelled l-i-a-r. Lyre is musical instrument. 2 Would it be beneath you Freddic C. 1—No, it is spelled i-i-a-r. Lyro is a musical instrument. 2 Would it be beneath you to notice him? Well, that depends. If he is the larger, and has science to back his muscle up, we think it would. 3. Yes people have been hart in duels (this is the correct spelling -not describe), and many have caught cold white thus exposed. 4. No, the police will not in terfere. They have no need to.

Willie S.-1. Called you a "carpet knight," did he! Well, what of it? 2. What weapons should you choose. Try spelling books at four paces. 3. No, the Prescient came to action the opening of the bridge, and not to try to act as mediator between you. BUNDRAMS.

-A large tract of land has been leased in ingland to educate young men for colonial life. -The employment of cocoa meal in the

isfactory results that the practice will be continued -Dilliard Money, 17, of Shelbyville, Ind., experienced religion so strongly as a revival conver-this winter, that on May 15 his brain gave way, and he

-Hawkins hated his little girl so much that after she was dead he cursed her as she lay in her coffin, and when her brother begged him to stop he gave him a forious whipping. This was in Lawrenceville, Ind.
—From Steelville, Mo., we learn that on May 14 Bob Smith and Henry Berguss being out turkey shoot-ing, smith mistook Berguss for a turkey, and shot him dead. Mr. Smith will probably be avoided by brother

-The cowboys' legitimate occupation is seriously threatened. Three men now do the work of fifteen or twenty. Formerly it was the custom to "loose herd" the cattle during the day and have them in corrals at night. Now eattle roam within miles of wire fence. -A woman writes to the Boston Globe that,

portsmen bereafter

finding she could earn more in business than her hus band, they reversed the usual order of things. She now goes to business, and he does all the home work, and does it excellently. The plan works very satisfactority. -Two years ago Capt. Salvi of the Italian army rods on horseback from Bergamo to Naples. He has now been on a journey from Bergamo to Lisbon for two months. He rides an Italian horse named Ole-ols.

-It is said that inventors, fearful of being robbed of their ideas, deliberately deceive their attorneys and the Patent Office about their inventions, obscuring the truth so that when they do get a patent it is practically worthless for the reason that it does not

in crossing a river horse and master were nearly

-Peck, of "Bad Boy" celebrity, is said to have made more in a year than Emerson made in a life-time. This fact further suggests the reflection that Tal-inage's are the only sermons regularly telegraphed to the West—a circumstance not altogether encouraging to the erndite and cultivated class of preacher

-The Rev. Mr. Houghton of New Haven preached a sermon on the Salvarion Army which is quartered in that city. It was an attack on the revival-ists, their methods, and the results. He even went so far as to characterize them as "half-crazed people who go up and down the land shouting to a sinful world

-Louvain, Belgium, which the London Tablet calls "the most flourishing of our Catholic universities," had last year 1,502 registered students, the highest number ever reached, and an increase of 547 to tenyears. Only 110 of the students are from foreign countries; one is American. Next to the University, Louvain is chiefly famous for its beer.

-Edwin P. Scaver, Superintendent of Public chools in Boston, raises the question, "In what ways, if in any, can the schools be made to meet the popular demand for industrial education?" It seems that there demand for industrial education?" It seems that there is a strong disposition in Boston and other Eastern cities to engraft on the public school curriculum certain

tranches of instruction purely industrial or practical.

-A new word, "fad," has been invented by the St. James's Gazette for what was called a hobby, and the man who runs one it calls a "faddist." G. A. Sala says there is no good authority for it; that it has not reached this country, and cannot be found in Prof. Schele De Vere's Dictionary of Americanisms. Another now word coined by the Gazette is "crotcheteer," for one hav-

ing any crotchet. -Knowledge gives the palm for known antiquity among trees to a tree in the sacred city of Amarapoorah, Burmah 288 B. C. Sir James Emerson Tennent, a high authority, thinks that there is good ground for believing in its extraordinary age. The leaves are held so sacred that only those which fall are taken t pilgrims. There is a Windsor, England. There is an oak known to be 1,000 years old at

-The realm in which science can be even practically certain of its conclusions is very limited, and does not trench upon the ground covered by the re-ligious truths revealed in the Bible. Concerning such natters science is most certain where it is most varue Because of this the utterances of science concerning the main doctrines of revealed religion are intworthy of se-rious attention. Science is as harmless to oppose Christinuity as it is helpless to defeml it. Such are the points

of an address by Prof. Wright of Oberlin Col. -The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, in Chicago, reminds the paster that the city afty years ago was without a house wholly set apart to the service of God, and the settlement that then prayed the history of St. Louis to send a minister is now the seal of an Architishop, whose palace is a marvel of massive architecture, and whose cathedral is only one of the grand church edifices of the later Chicago. In 1883

white men, the garrison included. -Only about half the men who have nchieved military distinction in Bussia since the time of Peter the Great have been of Muscovite stock. The rest have been chiefly Germans, but Barclay de Tally was Scotch and Langeron French. It was partly due to his being as genuine a Russ as Souvaroff that Shobeleff had to ing as genuine a Russ as sourcaron that Shoulert had so extraordinary an influence over his men, for the Russocierman officers are not popular with either the Government or the army, and it is averred that many of the campaigns have been fought with a foreign

—It is a Delaware elergyman who declares in the Observer that the negro church members in his State are almost unanimously victors. Stealing lying, and incentiousness are their besetting sins, and the last is the more general. Most of them marry, but it is in most instances a more form. The marriage vow is disregarded. He could not with the least degree of confidence point out a single virtuous couple. may be but he would not know where to find one. He asked one of the better sort of belored men about this, and he acknowledged that he knew of only a single

exception, and that was himself and his wife - A visit to the Concord prison by the Rev. Mark Trafton convinced him that the solitary cell is a frightful place. He stepped inside and said. Please close the door." Darkness, silence, and suffocation Onen open " he cried. He could not have lived there an hour, be thinks. All the air circulating passed through a space under the door about two by four inches. The wretches confined there recently stripped themselves naked and lay down upon the stone floor, putting thei mouths to that small aperture to get a breath of an What are those ringbolts in the wall for I" he asked of his guide. "They were put in to chain the culprit up b his hands so that he could not sit or he down," wa

-It was only the other day that young Mr. Palmer of Vale, one of the editors of the Yale Lik rary Magazine, was caught at plaziarism, and now comes news of an expose in the University of California. The Berkeleyan Society of that institution published a volume of verses by the students. Just before the book went to the bindery an astute proof reader dis covered that one of the somets, by an undergraduate damsel, was stolen bodily from Coleridge. Later, when the sheets of 332 copies had been struck off, another sonnet, from a well-known English poet, was found. The sheets were destroyed, and the disgusted printer was forced a third time to make up the book. That time it went to press, when an editor cruelly tore the mask from another young Berkelevan

-In a party in St. Joseph, Mo., were a young man "noted for his brilliant conversational powers," and a beautiful girl "from one of the upper ounties;" and in the course of a struggle for the por session of a trinket "the girl sank her ivory teeth int the fleshy part of the young man's arm." He pointely concessed his pain till he returned home, when, on removing his garments, blood was found trickling from the wound. Next morning the lacerated arm was swoilen to twice its natural size, and he was laid up for several days. The St. Joseph paper, in relating the incident, refers to another and worse one of a similar nature that occurred at Cape Girardean a few years ago, in which a young gentleman actually died from a playful bite on his thumb by a young lady. emarks: "It frequently happens that the bite of a

oman is poisonous."
—Around the Chicago Board of Trade have grown up shops where, by furnishing the machinery for cheap gambling on the price of grain, the proprietors have made fortunes. In a small way, and for the benefit of small gamblers, they imitate an incident of the ousness daily done on 'Change. That incident is the buying and selling of speculative grades of cereals, not with the intention of delivering or accepting the com-modity itself, but, at an agreed time, of settling upon the difference in price. There would seem to be no occasion for the Board of Trade to fear the rivalry of these ommon shops, but it has essayed to crush them out by aducing the telegraph company to withhold from them the quotations of the markets made on Change quotations are essential, since they are the arbiters by which the small transactions of the enstoners of the shops are determined. The matter is now in the courts.

-There was a great scare at the Royal Academy on varnishing day. Subjectly, a most sus-picious looking parcel appeared on the long table of which the arrists put their materials. No one had seen it before, and no one wested own it. It was heavy, solid looking, and villaine say renased in brown paper, and done up with yards of string, a thin handle being prewhiled to hold it by. The R. As stood around in groups, peering at it with their glasses and poling it tentatively with their fingers. At last they could stand it no longer; there might be an explosion at any moment. The car-penter was called, and, after a due amount of cauton, was ordered to remove the parcel and lay it in cold water. Just as he was about to take it away and her R. A. came up. "Halloh!" said he, "what or carto are u going to do with that ! It's my black curren